THE STATE EXPOSITION.

INCREASING SUCCESS OF THE CO-LUMBIA FAIR.

The Display of Cattle Better than Eve -- The Trotting and kunning Races--Ball of the South Carolina Social

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA. November 6. The third day of the State Fair has proved a decided success. The attendance was very large, and in spite of the light showers that fell at intervals during the day the grounds and buildings were crowded with visitors. The forenoon was devoted to the committee's examination, in the arena, of all the cattle on exhibition and the display of halter-led horses and mules. The decisions of the judges were made at the examination, and the prize animals were indicated by attaching ribbons. The show of cattle exceeds that of any previous year, and the display of horses was fully up to that at any preceding fair. During the day there were spirited ploughing and harrowing matches. Mr. C. Graveley, of Charlesten, carries of the palm for sub-soll ploughs, and Messrs. J. E. Adger & Co., of Charleston, for rotary harrows. Other Charleson manufacturers were highly commended. There is a prospect of an increased attendance to-morrow if the weather be

The running races this afternoon, for purse of one hundred dollars, mile heats, bes two in three, was won by Bacon's Bob Shelton in two straight heats; time, 1:53% and 1:521. The trotting match, one mile dash, for fifty dollars, was won by J. N. Talbot.

The ball at the Nickerson House, of the South Carolina Social Club, is a brilliant and highly successful affair. All the elite of the city, and many from other counties, are present. The ladies, particularly, never drew

Harry and Bose Watkins have a crowded house this evening,

The business of the second meeting of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society is progressing.

. THE SECOND DAY OF THE FAIR.

A Good Display by the Charleston Exhibitors-Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society-Another Anuual Fair Proposed.

: [PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, B. C., November 5. This, the second day of the State Fair, has been a great improvement upon the preceding day. The grounds and the exposition building have been fairly patronized, perhaps hardly to compare with the correspon ing day last year in numbers, but certainly so in the enthusiasm manifested, especially by the milder portion of the sexes. The day has been a beautiful one, such only as an autumn day in the dry climate of South Carolina can be. The arriving trains from every direction have brought numerous visitors, and the hotels and boarding houses are crowded. The city has presented an unusually gala-day appearance, and if one did not happen to stumble upon the polling places, without seeking them, one would not know that an election for any one was progressing, much less for Presi-

At the grounds all has been bustle and stir. al number of fine vehicles have sprung up from some quarter, and the showing of them to the gaping multitude who have gathered together to see what the State can produce, has been an important feature in the produce, has been an important relative in the doings of the day. Sharpers are thicker than fleas on a dog's baok, and at every turn one meets the man with the best whips in the world, or him who is going to give away money, if you will only buy one of his little packages. The Columbians appear to have dealt enough with rogues, to form a pretty correct estimate of them; but, strange to say, a few unimportant committees were appointed and the president delivered an ad-

Enow any better until it is too late.

The proceedings have been interesting, consisting of the display of horses, led, etallions, single and double harness; a base ball match, and a horse race, called a "test of speed," to make it less grating to the ear, besides the housand and one side shows and amusements in which young America agraphility con in which young America especially can always manage to squeeze out not one, but many drops of comfort.

many drops of comfort.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the display of horses was as good as on previous occasions. It may be set down as fair only. Several horses that have figured tair only. Several horses that have agured before upon the grounds were present. The most noticeable of these was the marvellous station Beauregard that was so well perform-ed by his master the spectators began to be-lieve there must be some secret understanding between them. He is owned by Rev. George
N. Tucker, of Newberry. The famous gray
carriage horse holds his own, and appeared to
how the enclosure in which it was being exreleed. Mr. Fair has ceased to be the owner, and it now belongs to W. W. Milam, of Geor-gia. The best display of the day was o double-harness horses. Colonel Alken exhidouble-harness horses. Colonel Alken exhibited a well-trained pair of Canadian ponies that set the hearts of all the young ladles in a futter, and elicited the admiration of the rest of the spectators. Mr. J. N. Taibot, of this ty, and Mr. R. C. Richardson, of Clarendon, dupon the grounds very fine spans. Mr. bibot carried off the paim for good riding. The stock pens received heavy reinforcements during the preceding night, and presented an appearance that was very creditable to the country. The swhe in particular were

to the country. The swine in particular were praised, and it would be a hard task to excel the showing made in this branch. The cows, oxen, sheep, and other stock rate about the

ame as in previous years.

Mesars. Cameron, Barkley & Co. got their engine running early in the morning, and the cotton gins, of which there is a large variety, were put in place. To-morrow the tests will

The exposition building is pretty well filled The exposition building is pretty well filled with numberless articles, those contributed by the ladles being in ratio about as 100 to 1. There is a poor showing of vegetables and cereals. Cotton is well represented from the firsts and outside of it. A remarkable specimen—a stalk bearing 350 bolls—was exhibited by Mr. A. C. Smith, of Cumberland County, North Carolina. It is called the twin and trio

men—a state dearing 300 bolls—was established by Mr.A. C. Smith, of Cumberland County, North Carolina. It is called the twin and trio cotton, each bloom furnishing well developed one or the other of the clusters named.

Several additional contributions of various kinds by Charleston citizens were noticeable, and the most of them occupied conspicuous places. Among these were a number of barrels of flour, made from the best native wheat; these were irom the house of Messrs. John Campson & Co. The fertilizers and phosphates received much notice from the planters, and were a kind of centre of attraction for all the sturdy farmers from the interior. In this department Mr. D. C. Ebaugh, superintendent of the Atlantic Phosphate Company, and Wm. C. Dukes & Co., the Wando Mining and Manufacturing Company, were competitors. Both had the acid and manufactured material upon exhibition. The discussions arising regarding exhibition. The discussions arising regarding the merits of the fertilizers were frequently cults animated. The farmers appeared to quite animated. The farmers applying the forgotten that in different The farmers appeared to have forgotten that in different localities the lands are different. None, however, seemed to be strangers to their worth. Messrs. James E. Adger & Co. displayed a large case of Collins's sweeps and ploughs which were particularly examined and very generally liked. The agent in charge of the assortment could very readily have disposed of the greater number of them on the spot. Messrs. Douglass & Miller had their agent on hand, equipped with nomerous lamps and quantities of their important invention—the mineral sperm oil. The careless manner in which fire was pushed into it was at first the mineral sperm oil. The careless manner in which fire was pushed into it was at first calculated to refresh the memory regarding the story of Mother O'Leary's cow, but after it had been punched long enough with forked blazes, without resenting it, the spectators

came to the conclusion that there was no danger of its bursting, and admired. Mr. C. Graveley displayed a patent meat and vegetable chopper, which has been the rounds of several fairs only to be appreciated by everybody, as it was here, as a great labor-saving machine. The aching arms of many a houselwife need ache no more; even the little shavers, just big enough to "chop meat," appeared to grind out immense gratitude for the inventor, for until driven away they could hardly be kept from the crank.

In the art division hangs an oil pain ing,

hardly be kept from the crank.

In the art division hangs an oil pain ing, executed by Mrs. W. T. Burge, that none looked upon without admiring. The painting is of a cetton plant, and is true to nature in each particular. Miss Busse, also, has upon exhibition several knitted cetton articles that prettiest articles in the building is a spatter-tidy dove in India ink; it is the handiwork of Mrs. Geo. W. Coffin; a lamp shade of peculiar pattern and elegant workmanship is also ex hibited by the same lady. These embrace the most of the articles, in addition to those menmost of the articles, in addition to those men-tioned yesterday, exhibited by parties from Charleston. The departments in charge of the ladies have received many contributions besides those before mentioned, to enumerate which would take too much space at presen There are, however, some elegant pleces of workmanship that should not go unnoticed. Mrs. G. M. Jordan, of Abbeville, has many splendid articles present, among them some beautiful embroidery. Miss A. E. Edwards, of Barlington, is a large contributor, and her articles are generally admired for delicacy of execution. Mrs. M. Sims, of Fairfield, contributes several versity pieces of tufted net work. Miss A. Coleman, or Orangeburg, magnificently embroidered sacques. Miss M. P. Boyd, of emoroidered stoddes. Miss m. F. Boyd, of Union, excels in the work of tatting. A point lace collar, by Mrs. Wm. A. Nicholson, of Union, is a remarkable piece of hand work, as is also a crochet quilt by Mrs. J. F. W. Deforme, of Sumter. All the departments are exceedingly well and tastefully arranged by the ladics having charge of them. One of the objects of interest in this divis-

ion is a large family hair tree, containing the hair of twelve generations. The tree was made by Miss Lizzle Sims, of Fairfield. household division is filled to reple tion. Scarcely a spot or nook remains where one might deposit a jar or can, and when one views the almost numberless varieties it would be a puzzle indeed to ascertain what here was in that line that was not already

spacious verandah and plazza has beer crowded with people the most of the day, who have found solid enjoyment listening to the excellent music furnished for the occasion by the band of the 18th United States Infantry. A base ball match was wedged in between imes, which afforded a source of amusement to not a few.

The usual tournament is not on the pro gramme. At three P. M. the trial of speed was made, and a large crowd collected instantly; the stands were filled with beauty and fashion, and nothing occurred to mar the plea-sure of the occasion, except the chronic de-lays that seem to have become a part and parcel of the coremonies. There was but one horse entered for the trotting and pacing purse of fifty dollars, and that was entered by Mr. Steers, of the Air Line Railroad, and made the mile without urging in 2.46.

In the running race, single dash two miles, there were but two contestants. The "Girl of

In the running race, single dash two miles, there were but two contestants. The "Girl of my Heart" entered by Fludd & Cash, of Sumter, and "Bob Shelton" by T. J. Bacon, of Edgefield. The race was a most spirited and well-conducted one, a start was at once made, and neither horse lost or wavered in galt while the race lasted. Girl of my Heart won by about a half length in 3.45\frac{1}{2}.

A third race was run, catch weights, half wile heart two in three open to all. The wniv

mile best two in three, open to all. The enly two horses that contended were Franklin's "Kendricke" and Fludd's "Croquet." The "Kendricks" and Fludd's "Croquet." The race was handsomely won by Kendricks in 0.56½, 0.59. Besides a few serub races, which were run as darkness came on, the above closed the pleasures of the day. To-morrow other "tests of speed" will be made, the cattle will be shown and stock ribboned.

The South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society held its stated meeting this

cuanical Society heid its stated meeting this evening in the Richland County courthouse. There was a very general attendance. Gene-ral Johnson Hagood, the president of the so-ciety, was in the chair, and read a report, which shows finneds like accelerate heins. which shows financially the society to be in a flourishing condition. The Joint Stock Auxillary Association is prospering, eighteen thou-sand dollars already having been subscribed, and a prospect of ald that will successfully

than this city in the spring, with a view of se-curing more general and successful discussion of practical agricultural subjects.

A few unimportant committees were ap-pointed, and the president delivered an address, after which the meeting adjourned until to-morrow evening. In his address, General Hagood says that the income from the last fair was five thousand five hundred and sevenby five dollars, of which amount four thousand four hundred and ten dollars were paid out for expenses of the fair. About thirteen thousand dollars of the stock of the Auxillary Society have been subscribed, of which no part is paid in, and five thousand dollars have seen subscribed and paid in by the Land a been subscribed and paid in Oy the Ladux and immigration Society. Upon the subject of State aid, and of holding a spring or summer fair in Charleston, General Hagood says:

Before passing from the subject of the status of our society, it is suggested that you consider the propriety of applying to the Legislature for State aid in carrying out our objects.

ture for State aid in carrying out our objects. South Carolina is probably more exclusively agricultural in the pursuits of her people than any other State in the Union, and is among the few—perhaps the only one—in which the State Agricultural Society receives no appropriation from the State treasury. It is true that the taxpayer and the landholder—that portion of the agricultural class which this society chiefly represents—have little influence in her counsels; but there is a human wisdom in the Scriptural injunction to much port the ox that treadeth out the corn, which not the ox that treadeth out the corn, which may commend itself to our legislators, and the ox need not scruple to receive for its sus-tenance some small part of the Iruit of its own labor. The donation of the Federal Govern-ment in behalf of agriculture has been dis-posed of in this State so as to inure exclusivey to the educational benefit of one-half of our population. Surely it is not unreasonable to sak that the State, from her own resources, should give some aid to that other half of the

people who so largely represent the intelli-gence and capital embarked in practical farmgence and capital embarked in practical farming. This matter has not before been introduced into your deliberations, and, perhaps, has been judiciously avoided. But the scope and object of our society, and its entire segration from politics has now been developed in its history; and a new State government has come into power professing a more catholic regard for the general welfare. With the subject properly presented, they can hardly refuse some recognition of our efforts in that direction.

It were well, also, to consider whether our It were well, also, to consider whether our society, as at present conducted, is inifilling the measure of its usefulness. Our annual meeting is merely supplemental to the holding of a fair, useful in itself as an exposition of the industries of the State, and valuable as an occasion of the social reunion of the people. The opportunity of this general gathering has an occasion of the social reunion of the people. The opportunity of this general gathering has been selzed upon by other organizations—meritorious, it is true—to have their meetings; and, after a fatiguing day at the fair grounds, members are required to meet the society at night, and matters are hurried through to give an opportunity of discharging the obligations elsewhere exerted. The consequence gations elsewhere exacted. The consequence is, that the merest requirements of actual bu-siness are met, and though most valuable agricultural papers are annually published in our proceedings, the majority of them have been adopted without having been read before the society; and we have never yet had such a thing as a plain, practical, tarmer like dis ussion of agricultural topics in our hall. It occurs to me that this difficulty may be met by confining our objects at the winter meeting to the holding of the fair and the dismeeting to the holding of the fair and the dis-charge of necessary business, and by having a spring or preferably a summer meeting, at which the chief object will be the discussion of agricultural topics. A carefully prepared syl-labus of agricultural and mechanical subjects for observation, investigation and experiment should be adopted by the society and regularly come through with. The subjects to be con-

gone through with. The subjects to be con-sidered at the next meeting should be dnly announced by circular to each member, and to the county societies, from which delega-tions should be invited. Individuals should

praise of the late Edward Molacosa, and thanking the society for his continued re-election,
expresses the belief that the best interests of
the association require that he should now
return to the ranks. In conclusion he says:
Disastrous as was the late civil war to the
accumulated wealth of South Carolina, still
more unbanny was the paralysis of hope and accumulated wealth of Solita Caronia, sur-more unhappy was the paralysis of hope and patriotism which its results inflicted upon those who, up to that time, had controlled the fortunes of the State. It is scarcely an exag-geration to say that at first the necessities of existence alone drove them to grapple with the difficulties of an untried labor and devas-tated fields, and laws administered from military garrisons, or that there were many who of their own free choice remained in the State degradation they would have died to avert.
With such feelings, our agriculture was for a
while conducted in the spirit of the casual while conducted in the spirit of the castal tenant; and the efforts of the planter in most cases, was merely to realize what he could of present profit in a precarlous venture. Now, our labor has crystalized in its new relations to capital; its efficiency is known and may be taken at its true value in all agricultural esti-mates. Time and industry have largely reac-cumulated our wasted capital, and a healthler

fully looked to to remove or mitigate the po tical events that accompanied it. Above all, the results of the conflict are accepted, and there is a feeling without which there can be no healthy advance in agriculture—that we no healthy advance in agriculture—that we have yet a home to adorn and a country to live for. For how much of this improved condition of things we are indebted to the influences of this society, it would be difficult to say, and perhaps be deemed arrogant for me to assert. But the assemblage of the convention is April, 1869, which gave it existence, was the first expression of hope that found utterance after the war for the industrial interests of South Carolina, and of the whole of this happy progress the society has whole of this happy progress the society has been a part. I confidently believe it will con-tinue to exert no mean influence in what-ever of development of the State's aboundsources the future may have in store. ing resources the future may have in store, and that in laboring to advance that object we are best discharging the duty of the hour. The following reports were made by com-

The committee, to whom was referred that The committee, to whom was referred that portion of the president's address which recommends an application on the part of this society to the General Assembly of the State for incorporation and for State aid, beg leave respectfully to report that they have considered the same, and recommend that the executive committee be instructed to carry out the president's suggestion in this matter. the president's suggestion in this matter.

JOHN P. THOMAS. Chairman much of the president's address as relates to the Auxiliary Joint Stock Company, beg leave to report that your committee unanimously express their increased confidence in the practicability and ultimate success of the Auxiliary Joint Stock Company, and, to promote the full success of this organization, your committee respectfully recommend that your committee respectfully recommend that those who have subscribed be requested to pay the amount of their respective subscriptions in cash at once, or secure the same to the secretary of this society by their respective subscriptions in the secretary of this society by their respective objections. sive obligations, maturing in not more than sixty days, and that those members of this society, and others who have not subscribed, be requested to subscribe at once, and secure their subscriptions as above recommended. Your committee further recommend that the secretary report to this meeting the amount

Respectfully shomitted,

R. M. Sigsa, Chairman.

After the report of the committees, President Hagood called upon the persons present to come up and subscribe to stock in the Auxiliary Joint Stock Company, subscribing himself for one hundred dollars of stock. One hundred dollars in cash was handed in and company the way and one thousand one hundred and different dollars. one thousand one hundred and fitteen dollars Company meet Thursday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of organization.

Col. J. W. Harrington offered the following resolutions, which were seconded in some feeling remarks by Col. J. P. Thomas, and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the South Carolina Agricul-

toral and Mechanical Society receive with emotions of deep regret, the announcement of the death of the late Edward McIntosh, a nember of the executive committee.

Resolved, That in the death of this most estimable gentleman, this society has lost one of its most earnest and useful officers, and the State one of its best citizens.

The election has passed off very quietly.
Before this shall have reached you, the returns, which have not yet been made known, will show the vote of the State. It is probable that

Mr. Greeley has not received a very ardent sup-port from South Carolina. SANTEE.

A WELL MANAGED PLACE.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, November 7. IPROM AN OCCURRIONAL CORRESPONDENT. The interest evinced by THE NEWS in all that tends to develop our resources, induces me again to give you a sketch of another working establishment. The plantation belonging to the late Daniel Lesesne, Esq., on the waters of Hobcaw Creek, about eight miles from the village of Mount Pleasant, was leased by Mr. D. O. Clark, where he has resided for the past two years, and tested its healthiness, the second summer being always, as you are aware, considered as the most hazardous. The gin-house, of two stories. hazardous. The gin-house, of two stories, thirty by sixty feet, is located on the summit thirty by sixty leet, is located on the summit of a plateau, sloping gently to the waters of the creek, which affords the means of trans-portation for the cotton from the building. The engine, of ten-horse power, is located in a wing to the rear. This runs three McCarthy gins and a whipper, together with a grist mili and a circular saw, which are attached when necessary. These gins will run out three bales a day. The moting rooms contain three tables constructed for that purpose, of cylindrical rods at which, as many women and boys as can be accommodated in the assigned paces, are always busily disengaging the notes and dust from the lint.

Mr. Clark is a man of work and energy, and

keeps everything on the move about him. He has one hundred acres in cotton, and there are sixty-five acres of the same crop of the freedmen, of whom there are twenty-three families living on the place, furnishing the greater portion of the labor required for the plantation work. The neat and commodious residence, built and formerly occupied by the late proprietor, was consumed by fire about 1865, and its tall chimneys now mark the spot once the abode of happiness and a refine hospitality. Mr. Clark has been a resident in the city and this vicinity for twenty years, and although a native of the wintry scenes of a nigher latitude, his heart and hands are warm and scrive for the prosperity of the home of his adoption. KAPPA.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The steamship Java sailed yesterday from New York with an eighth of a million specie.

The steamship Grenada, just chartered to run between Boston and Charleston, was burned at New York yesterday.

The horse disease in Philadelphia is aggravated by a spell of wet weather. Men were hauling wagons there yesterday.

The German troops have evacuated the City of Rheims and the Town of Valey La

City of Rheims and the Town of Valey La City of Rusins and the fown of value La Francaise, the last posts retained by them in the Department of the Marne.
—General Meade, who commanded the United States army at the battle of Gettys-burg, died last evening in Philadelphia of

MORE RAIN PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, November 6 tions should be invited. Individuals should be appointed to open each discussion, and a stenographer to report the debate, all of which, in a compenduous form, should be with northeast to southeast winds.

AN EXCITING TRIAL

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1872.

STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE REJECTED BY A JURY.

The Case of Mrs. Lloyd, Tried at Leesburg, Va., on the Charge of Poisoning her Daughter-The Trial and Verdict LEESBURG, VA., October 30. The trial of Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd for the

murder of her daughter Maud, a child of tender years, which has created an enormous amount of discussion and feeling throughout the State, was concluded to-day, when the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Of course there are various opinions as to the justice of this acquittal, some holding that it was caused by the general repugnance to hanging anybody on merely circumstantial evidence, others saying that if the whilom accused had been a man she would now be under sentence of death, while yet others hold that the verdict was entirely warranted by the facts as elicited at the trial. There is also much feeling among chemists in regard to some phases of the proceedings which had direct bearing on the testimony of experts as to poisoning by arsenic. It is said, more over, that at least one of the jurors was pre-judiced in favor of the prisoner, and had said that she was an old sweetheart of his whom he ing that one obstinate man on a jury can control the action of all the others. But what-ever, and however so many the different opin-ions may be, the fact remains that Mrs. Lloyd is now free to go and come when and where

she pleases.

The circumstances of the case and the antecedents of the accused were somewhat peculiar. She is a widow of about thirty-five or forty years of age, and quite communicative. Her trade is that of a tailoress, and she, having ner trade is that of a tanoress, and she, having been acquitted, says that she intends to work at it, though not here, where she is afraid o annoyance, and thinks she would be generall shunned and avoided. In appearance she is she is somewhat below the meanth in light slender, and not ungraceful; she weighs prob ably about 100 pounds. In complexion she is dark, and has small gray eyes; her nose is dark, and has small gray eyes; her hose is slightly turned up, her mouth not particularly large, and her full lips give her a sensuous and possibly a cruel look; her hair is dark and scanty. At the trial she looked and acted well, though her confinement in prison during the summer months has had a perceptible effect on her general health. Generally sp ing, the new spaper press of the State has dealt very fairly with her case, although in some quarters there has been a slight though narked animus against her, The brief history of her case, with its ante-cedents, may be thus told: Not long ago sho had a husband, an aunt. (who lived at her

had a husband, an auta, (wan lived at her house,) two sons and two daughters, all of whom died suddenly within a few months of each other. The last child who died was Maud, a delicate-looking but healthy girl three years old, who, on the 21st of March last, sickened, and two days afterwards died. It was for the murder of this child that she was tried. Suspicion of foul play arose immediately, and then it was remembered that all her relatives who were known here had died with symptoms very much like indee which appeared in Mand's case. To these suspicions Mrs. Lloyd made reply that 'tall the Lloyds died that way," implying that there was some hereditary disease in the family. She could not, however, although she endeavored to do so, prevent the holding of a post-mortem examination of the child's body, the result of which was such as caused her to be a crasted and held. nation of the child's body, the result of which was such as caused her to be arrested and heid for trial on the charge of poisoning the little girl with arsenic. The case came on for trial in the Circuit Court of Loudon County, Judge Keith, a young man about thirty-two years old, on the bench, on the 23d of last month, J. M. Kitgour, common wealth attropusy, assisted by Loun M. Orr appearing for the situations. ance in court, leaning on the arm of Mr. Wil Nixon, and dressed in usep black; althouh quite nervous she snowed determination, and stood calmly in the prisoner's box during the reading of the indictment, which took up about afteen minutes. When asked if she was guilty or not guilty she was guilty or not guilty she armly replied, "Not guilty," sat down, and then the court proceeded to empanel jurors; from the dist panel of twenty-eight men only four were selected, the remaining eight being taken from the second panel of lifty five names. On the leoted, the remaining eight being taken from the second panel of lifty-five names. On the next day the jurymen were sworn, and the prisoner, apparently in good health and excellent spirits, made her appearance in the box. After some preliminary talk of quashing the indictment and excluding certain counsel, the case was opened by the commonwealth-attorney, Mr. Kilgour, who showed what was to be the line of the prosecution in a speech of some length, in which the history of the case was traced from the time when suspicion was aroused to the arrest and imprisonment of the prisoner at the bar. While he was speaking and drawing an appalling picture of the crime—such a picture as prosecuting attorneys generally draw—Mrs. Lioyd was seen to be weeping, as if it was impossible for her to restrain her feelings. Her slight frame quivered with emetion, and her sobs were plainly audible. Mr. Kilgour was followed by Captain J. W. Foster, who opened the case for the defence. The following witnesses were then called and sworn: Dr. A. B. Mott, Dr. William Cross, B. B. Atwell, John W. Hammerly, William Forayth, Nicholas Purpell, Dr.

the defence. The following witnesses were then called and sworn: Dr. A. R. Mott, Dr. William Cross, B. R. Atwell, John W. Hammerly, William Forsyth, Nicholas Purcell, Dr. J. F. Fauntleroy, Samuel Orrison, James Head, Julian A. Hutchison, Dr. R. H. Edwards, Joseph Abbott, Delphi Lezenbury, all of Leesburg; also, Professor Mallett, of the University of Virginia, and Professor Tonry, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Delphi Lezenbury is a mulatto girl employed in Mrs. Lloyd's house at and previous to the time of Maud's death, and she was the first witness called by the prosecution. Before she testified, however, the prosecuting attorney asked that Mr. R. G. Clowe be excluded from the jury as a person prejudiced and therefore unfit to serve in such a capacity, he having on the foregoing day asserted that Mrs. Lloyd was an old love of his, and that he would not haugher if she were to murder every friend he had in the world; but this motion was overruled by the court, and Delphi Lazenburg's testimony was proceeded with. It was was overruled by the court, and Delphi Lazen bury's testimony was proceeded with. It was mainly to the effect that Maud, apparently well, had eaten a cake and soon become ill and vomited, dying two days afterwards. During Maud's illness she had taken nothing During Maud's illness she had taken nothing but milk and lime water, and what the child had vomited had been thrown into the yard by her mother. The doctor had been sent for on Saturday night shortly after the child became slok. Delphi knew nothing of the purchase of the arsenic or of any being in the house. Mrs. Lloyd had had four children, whose names were George, Henry. Annie and Maud. Atthis point the jury were sent from the room pending the discussion of a point of law raised by the defence against the propriety of the admission of evidence calculated to imraised by the defence against the propriety of the admission of evidence calculated to implicate the prisoner in the death of her other children. The court reserved its decision and Delphi was recalled to give the important testimony that she had never smelt anything burning about the house. Dr. A. R. Mott was then called and testided that he had been Mrs. Lloyd's family physician since 1865; had attended Maud in her last illness; she complained of pain in her bowels and he administered calomei and oplum; on the next day he gave her bismuth, oplum, lime water complained of pain in her bowels and he administered calomel and oplum; on the next day he gave her bismuth, oplum, lime water and milk; was present at the post-mortem examination, prepared the stomach, sealed it in a glass jar to be sent to Professor Tonry to be analyzed; he decidedly believed that Maud did not die of arsenical poisoning, but had never seen a death from that cause; had thought her death caused by congestion of the stomach, but the post-mortem showed him to have been wrong. Delphi was recalled and testified that on the 23d of March she gave i Maud a cake which she had bought, and that the child vomited soon afterwards; had seen rats and mice about the house; Mrs. Lloyd had seemed mych affected by her child's death. N. S. Purcell, sworn, said that the bottle now in court, and said to contain Maud's viscera, was the one he saw Mr. Bentley give Professor Tonry for analysis; Mr. Bentley was now dead. Dr. Cross, sworn: On the 25th of March had called with Dr. Mott to see Maud Lloyd, and found her about to die; remained about five minutes; the pupils of the child's ever were greetly dilated, showing cerebal

three or four years old; was present at the post-mortem examinution; the jar with the stomach in it was given to Mr. Bentley to give to Professor Tonry; Mrs. Lloyd then told him she had bought no arsenic between the death of Annie in February and that of Maud in March; was present when Maud's body was exhumed in May, when Professor Tifany re-moved certain of the viscera; it was the same ody on which he had made an examination. Mrs. Green was then called, and swore that in January last Mrs. Lloyd had bought arsenic and offered to give her some of it. J. A. Hatchinson, chemist, swore that in April, 1870, he had sold arsenic to the prisoner. Here followed some immeterial testimony, and then Matthew Hall, druggist's clerk, swore that on the 18th of March last he sold the prisoner half an ounce of arsenic. J. W. Han-merly, undertaker, swore that he buried and was present at the exhuming of Maud. Then roduced in court was that into which the liffany, demonstrator of anatomy at the Mary land University, and surgeon of the Baltimore Hospital. In May last he had examined certain bodies in the presence of Professor Tonry and others; had seen them exhumed; one other was in a coffin, marked "Maud Lloyd. Body was much decomposed, and before making an incision into it he sprinkled carbolate of lime—a disinfectant—on the face and neck: um and some fluid, put them into a jar which he sealed and gave to Professor Tonry. The court here decided that unless the pro-secution could prove that the child's stomach

of it could be introduced as evidence. Mr. Bentley was dead, and, as no such evidence was to be had, the prosecution had to confine tself to the analysis of those parts of the body which had been taken care of by Professor Tiffany, and so a most important link in the evidence had to be dropped, for it could no evidence has to be stopped, for to do the be shown that Mr. Bentley had kept the stomach carefully and untouched before it came into Professor Tonry's hands. Professor Tonry was then called to testify as to the results of his analysis of the liver, spleen, kidneys, &c., and was so minute in the details that one of the jurors got sick, and the court had to adjourn for a while, after which the had to adjourn for a while, after which the professor swore that in the parts of the body taken from the coffin marked "Maud Lloyd," nic. On his cross-examination it was admit ed by him that arsenic was sometimes found buth from the same lar from which that given o Maud was taken, but had never heard of any il effects from its use. Professor Womley and Professor Mallett, analytic chemist at the University of Virginia, testified that the methods and processes used by Professor Tonry to discover poison were, in their judgment, entirely proper, and such as would be used by good analytical chemists. This prac-tically closed the case for the prosecution although some testimony was taken to show that the property of Mrs. Lloyd's children amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars and the estate of her husband to about twenty and the estate of her husband to about twenty-three hundred dollars.

The defence then opened with its witnesses, calling first Dr. Grabam G. Elizey, a graduate of New York University, who believed that though Professor Tonry's method of analysis

to the defence, in which its view of Maud's symptoms was portrayed, and he was asked whether, in his judgment, a person who died with such symptoms died of arsenical poison-ing. He replied that he should not think so, because the same symptoms were sometimes tound in ordinary diseases; had not, however, en or heard of a case in which the symptom odsoning given by the writers on medic so various that almost enything might be ex-pected. Dr. Pierce B. Wilson sworu: Had been an analytical chemist for fourteen years, and perience in determining the weight or quatity of argenic in a substance precluded the possibility of Professor Tonry being correct in the quantity he found; believed the Professor found more terchloride of arsenic the unless he knew it to be absolutely pure; con mercial carbolate of lime was not really a chemical, being crude in its preparation; the knives used in the post-mortem examinatio should have been new, for if a small portion of arsenious acid had dropped from them on the liver or kidneys examined by Professor Tonry it would have given him his results Tonry it would have given him his results; did not think it was possible to weigh accurately in Baltimore during daytime. Here the defence wished to show eight-tenths of a grain of arsenic to the jury, but the judge said the quantity had nothing to do with the case, nor would he require the State to show a fatal quantity; the question was of the presence and not the quantity of arsenic in the remains examined. Mr. Matthew then testified that he had been living in Dr. Mott's shop for over eight months, and that a stranger might have tampered with articles kept there. might have tampered with articles kept there.
Dr. Elizey recalled: Had got bismuth from
Dr. Mott's store, and had on examination
found arsenic in it. There were hundreds
of diseases in which the symptoms are those
of poisoning by arsenic. Would not express of poisoning by arsenic. Would not express an opinion in the hypothetical case until he found how arsenic got into the patient's body out if he suspected nothing; should not regard but if he suspected nothing; should not regard the case as one of poisoning, but if arsenic wa found after death and shown to have got in in whom it was found had been poisoned.

More but unimportant testimony of similar drift was then taken. An attempt was then made by the defence to crimi-nate Delphi Lazzenbury as one who had had much to do with the children, but the judge promptly excluded all tes timony to this effect. Testimony of Fenelor Slack and Joel L. Nickson was then taken as to the character of the prisoner, and was to the effect that she was a kind and loving mo ther. Then followed unimportant test with which the defence closed. much had never been known to produce deleterious effects, and that a very minute trace of arsenic could readily be discovered. The judge informed the jury that the charge the clerk had given them at the opening the clerk had given them at the opening of the trial was erroneous, and gave them another to this effect: "If you find the prisoner guilty, you are then to find whether it be murder in the first degree or in the second degree; If you find her guilty of murder in the first degree, say so, and no more; but it you find her guilty of murder in the second degree only, say so; and you are then further to ascertain the term of her imprisonment in the public jail and penitentiary house, so as such term be not less than five nor more than eighteen years. If you find her not guilty of eighteen years. If you find her not gullty of murder in the first or second degree, but of voluntary manslaughter only, say so; and you are then further to ascertain the term of you are then further to ascertain the term of her imprisonment in the said jail and penitentiary house, so as such term be not less than one nor more than five years. If you find her not gulty either of murder or voluntary manslaughter, say so, and no more."

The defence objected to this, but were over ruled, and Major John M. Orr then commended the argument. ruled, and Major John M. Orr then commenced the argument. He said that at the time of the poisoning there were but two persons in the house besides the child, Delphi and Mrs Lloyd, the former of whom knew nothing o

Lloyd, the former of whom knew nothing of the presence of arsenic there, while the latter had been shown to have bought it. The State having shown that arsenic was present, it was for the defence to show why it was present, if not for use such as assigned to it by the State. He considered also the motive for the murder. The husband of Mrs. Lloyd died in 1870, leaving \$1500 worth of real estate and \$3000 in personal property.

Finally, after the deaths of the other children, the personality was brought to \$2623.

Finally, after the deaths of the other children, the personality was brought to \$2623, and by the death of Maud Mrs. Lloyd came into the possession of \$1311 50. By the law of this State Mrs. Lloyd also-participated in the real estate, and it came at last that in Mrs. Lloyd and Maud was centered the \$1500 of real estate, and when Maud died Mrs. Lloyd came into possession of Maud's portion, with the exception of one-fourth, which went to her uncle, William Lloyd. Taking all together

result from unnatural causes; half a grain evidence that crime has not been committed of arsenic was sufficient to kill a child Major Orr read now from 17th Law Journal, three or four years old; was present at the case of the Gerrings; also Foster & Furdiason, 2d vol., Queen vs. Law, 838, as proving that mothers had been convicted of the mur-der of their children. The jury held the scales between the accused and the Commonwealth, and the community looked to them for a decision of this important question. Upon and the public demands that no morbid sentimentality shall protect murderers in secret.
In conclusion, Major Orr earnestly besought
the jury to so act between the State of Virginia
and Mrs. Lloyd, that they would have in after
life the happy reflection that they had faithfully performed their duty.

During this address to the jury Mrs.
Lloyd had turned her back on the speaker and
pretended to be reading a newspaper.

Powell Harrison then addressed the jury for
the defence, holding that the Commonwealth

the defence, holding that the Commonwealth had to preve, first, that Maud Lloyd was pols-oned, and, secondly, that the prisoner had made either by incompetent or untrustworthy chemists, and the arsenic found in the body could be accounted for by the presence of arsenic in the bismuth given as a medicine by Dr. Mott. He wished the jury to discredit Delphi Lazenbury's testimony because she had several times contradicted herself. There was arsenic in the house, and there was no need of supposing the mother to have murdered the child when that child might have dered the child when that child might have got the arsenic itself. The motive was insufficient also. In short, there was no case for the prosecution. Judge Keith then briefly reviewed the case, and told the jury, "If, upon the whole evidence in the case, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the innocence of the accessed, she cannot be convicted."

victed."

The jury was absent but a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of not guilty, and Judge Keith, in discharging the jury, said that if it would be any satisfaction to them to know his cpinion, he thought their verdict warranted by the evidence. And so ends this trial, which has excited more interest than any ever held in this section of the country. held in this section of the country.

THE STATE CANVASS.

A Hitch in the Organization of the State Board.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 6. The State Board of Canvassers met to-day at the Statehouse, and organized for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the vote at the State election. An objection was raised to the seating of William R. Jervey, who as chairman of the house committee on privileges and elections, is ex officio a member of the hoard. The ground of the objection was that Jervey, being a candidate for senator and his election being contested, he was not competent to sit as a judge on his own cause After some argument by counsel for and against Jervey, the board adjourned until tomorrow morning.

FATAL AFFRAY NEAR GRANITEVILLE

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

A difficulty occurred near Graniteville, S. C. last Sunday afternoon, between Messrs. John B. Harriss and Jeff Howard, which resulted in the killing of the former by the latter. From what we could learn of the affair, it appears that Mr. Harriss, whose place adjoins that of Mr. Howard, missed some cotton from a per in one of his fields. He shortly afterward reported about the country that he had traced the cotton to Mr. Howard's gin-house, and asserted that that gentleman had stolen it. This report reached the ears of Mr. Howard. Sunday atternoon the two men met in the high-way, near Grantteville, and Howard at once charged Harriss with having spread a false re-port about him. Harriss replied that he had made the statement, and added, "D—n you, I am going to kill you." He then got off his horse, and advanced towards Howard, who, horse, and advanced towards Howard, who, fearing that his life was in danger, drew his pistol and fired at Harriss, who fell. The ball struck Harriss in the head, and he died almost immediately. Howard left him lying in the road, where he was found the next day, and an inquest held. Mr. Howard had not been arrested in to vesterday afternoon. been arrested up to yesterday afternoon.
We obtained the above particulars from a gentleman who received them from a brother of Mr. Howard, Theoreport that Mr. Harriss was murdered and then robbed is incorrect.

(From the Pittsburg Chronicle.) At the last monthly meeting of the Man husetts Historical Society, says the Lowell Ditizen, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody exhibited the sane with which Preston Books assaulted Charles Sumner. It was presented to Dr. Charles Sulmer. It was pitested to be. Peabody, in his recent visit to the West, by Judge Bellamy Storer, brother of Dr. Storer, of this city, and its identity is assured beyond all doubt. The cane is of ebony, solid and heavy, with a carved ivory head, and it encloses a substantial sword or dagger of steel.—

closes a substantial sword or dagger of steel.—
Boston Transcript
What we know about the Brooks assault,
the cane included, lead us to doubt the identity of the Cincinnati article. On the day after
the assault (in May, 1856,) the sergeant-atarms of the House of Representatives, Adam
J. Glosebrenner, exhibited to us a fragment of
the ebony cane about one foot in length it
being the lower end, including the ferule. being the lower end, including the ferule.
The broken end was split off diagonally. There were other fragments or splinters, but this was said to have been the principal one, picked up on the Senate floor after the assault.
Mr. Glossbrenner stated at the time that he had paid five dollars for the fragment for another party who wished to preserve it as a relic. It was well understood that the stick was broken by the first blow. We do not was broken by the first blow. We do not know that any spectator is now living Brooks's colleague, Mr. Keitt, and Senator Douglas were in the chamber. The former was killed in battle in the late war in Virginis; he remains of Douglas rest under hi inished monument in Chicago.

FIRES IN THE STATE.

The gin-house of Mr. Edward Davenport, of Newberry County, was burned on Tuesday night last, and twenty-one bales of cotton consumed in the building. It was the work of an incendiary. On the Thursday previous, too, the kitchen of Mr. Albert Spearman, of Jalapa, Newberry County, was burnt by an incendiary.

The gin-house of Mr. Philip Hamer, who resides in Mariboro' County, near the Marion line, with about forty bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire last week. The fire originated from a match in the cotton.

HOTEL ARRIVALS-NOVEMBER G. Pavilion.

W. Logee, New York; C. L. Casey, Spartan burg; J. Kelly, Greenville; J. Odom, J. L. Wight, J. L. Lee, Darlington; J. P. Scruggs. Greenville; J. Divine, Georgetown; G. S. F. Wright, Pomaria; G. Penn, Virginia; L. F. Meyer, Philadelphia; J. Guthridge, New Orleans; Mrs. S. S. Gouldraft, J. W. Smith, E. Lewis, Columbia; E. J. Parker, South Carolina; B. Grigg, Monck's Corner; J. W. Ham, Marion; H. Bardin, Leesville; R. T. Bardin, North Carolina; Mrs. T. F. H. Peck, Stono. Charleston.

H. M. Nast, England; F. S. Davis, Wilmingon; J. Lessby, New Orleans; J. Cooper, Savannah; J. P. Taliaferro and wife, Florida; W. B. Shaw and wife, R. H. Shaw, Protessor C. U. Shepard, Jr., and wife, South Carolina; T. F. Butler, Savannah; Mrs. A. S. Ingram, Brooklys; F. Q. Cutler, Florida; Louis Stein, New York; C. C. Porcher, South Carolina; J. S. Brown, Barnwell; C. Bayne, Memphis; J. G. Kent, Williamsburg; H. A. Duncan and wife, Augusta; P. Renson, New York.

—An immense pilgrimage is now going on in France to the miraculous spring at Lour-des. Pilgrims of both sexes throng the roads about five minutes; the pupils of the child's eyes were greatly dilated, showing cerebal irritation; the patient was comatose; the case had all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning; thought at the time that death would is a mother, and that her innocence ought to be preserved. But the annals of ling; thought at the time that death would is a material in all directions, chanting psalms to beguile the fatigue of their journey. Fifty thousand people are said to have assembled at the springs.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR

MEASURING THE DEFEAT AND COUNTING THE KILLED.

The Latest Facts and Figures from all

the States. Washington, Bovember 6. The following is a condensed sum

the information received here up to midnight of the result of the Presidential election in the several States: ALABAKA.

Returns still meagre. Greeley has probably carried the State.

CALIFORNIA. Page and Clayton, Republicans, are elected

to Congress. Grant's majority in one hundred and forty precincts is 6720. FLORIDA.

This State is claimed by both parties by

very small majorities. ILLINOIS. Grant's majority is about 35:000. Rice. Wood, Farwell and nine other Radicals are

elected to Congress. KANSAS. The Liberals carry but one out of the fifty-

four counties. KENTUCKY.

Greeley's majority is about 10,000. Democratic Congressmen are elected from every

Both parties still claim the State, though the Liberals regard their success by 10,000 major-

MARYLAND. ity as almost certain. Lowndes, Badical, is elected to Congress

from the sixth district by 1765 majority. St. Louis County gives a Liberal majority of 3000, and the State is deemed sate for Greeley.

NEW JERSEY. The Radical majority reaches 12,000. Six Redical Congressmen are elected. NEW YORK.

The Congressional delegation will stand twenty-three Republicans to ten Democr The last delegation was fifteen Republ and eixteen Democrats. All but three election districts heard from. On the mayoralty vote New York City gives Havemeyer (Republican). 51,959; Lawrence (Tammany) 48,505; O'Brien (Apollo Hall) 34,301, Havemeyer's plurality. being 3,454. The Assembly in this State will probably stand forty-four Democrats to eightyfour Republicans. The Senate is Republica NORTH CAROLINA.

The Radicals claim 10,000 majority. Maynard (Badical) is elected congressman

it large over Andrew Johnson and Chestham. VIRGINIA.

The immense Radical gains in every section heard from justify the conclusion that Grant has carried the State. The Radicals claim it, and but few Democrats now contest the claim

A HOST OF CONGRATULATIONS.

Fine Speeches and Fair Promises from the Sphynx.

WASHINGTON, November 6. The President to-day received many calls of is guests for these manifestations of friendship, and apart from the political issues involved, said that he was gratified that the people had vindicated his private character. which had been assalled during the canyass.

It is too early to anticipate the President's action in the future concerning reforms and the measure of his administration further than his intimation to-day, that he will endeavor so to shape his official conduct as to meet the ex-pectations of the country and to units the

people in stronger bonds of peace, while by all means in his power promoting their welfare at heme and abroad. That there will be at least one char

That there will be at least one charge in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term there is no question. It is known that Secretary Fish has repeatedly expressed his wish to be relieved from the position of secretary of State. This desire will be gratified at the end of the present term. There is no probability of a change of attorney general, but any remarks with regard to the other members of the Cabinet would be mere speculation.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The Tribune's Big Dish of Spilled Milk. NEW YORK, November 6. The Tribune gives Grant 232 electoral votes

at the lowest estimate, and Greeley 78 electoral votes, classing the rest as doubtful, and it estimates Grant's popular majority at 300,000. The following passages are extracted from its The following passages are extracted from its editorial comments: The defeat is due to the Democracy surrendering to Greeley. The demoralization consequent upon the New York ring speculations a year or two ago disheartened the party and caused the nomination at Battimore. That party had not recovered from the Tammany taint in time to do anything until too late. The Liberal Republican strength in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine was nearly neutralized by those Democrats who would not "eat crow" when they could get from five to twenty dollars for not eating it.

they could get from five to twenty dollars for not eating it.

The Herald's election estimates give to Grant twenty-eight States, and to Greeley eight, or two hundred and sixty-eight electoral votes for Grant to ninety for Greeley. The popular majority for Grant is placed at three hundred and fifty thousand.

The Times gives Grant three hundred electoral votes, and Greeley only forty-three, with all the balance classed as doubtful.

Transatlantic Criticisms. London, November 6.

The result of the Presidential election in

The result of the Presidential election in America is published in London this morning. The London Telegraph believes that Grant deserved re-election, and says that the fact that he has been again chosen disproves the assertion that Republics are ungrateful. The Standard makes a violent attack upon the Republican party, which it says has done nationally what Tammany and Fisk did locally. Grant and Greeley, it says, are both unfit for the position of President of the United States, but of the two evils it believes the people have chosen the least.

Brngs, Chemirais, #r.

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